

THE "shock troops" are now advancing against the waves of wheat in the Kansas sector.

HOME EDITION

TOPEKA, KANSAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1918—EIGHT PAGES

WEATHER FORECAST FOR Kansas:
Fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday.

THREE CENTS

CRUCIAL BATTLE OF WAR!

FRENCH YIELD SLOWLY TAKING TERRIFIC TOLL

Germans May Throw In Their Last Reserves.

Supreme Effort To Separate Allied Armies.

HAVE DRIVEN IN SIX MILES

Important French Positions Are Threatened.

German Losses Are Said To Be Tremendous.

Moving with steadiness, in spite of the frightful losses inflicted upon them, the Germans, in their plunge southward on the line from Noyon to Montdidier, continue to gain here and there in the center of the line, where their greatest effort has been exerted and where the French resistance might have been expected to be most stubborn. The enemy's greatest advance is at Vignemont, six miles from the line as it stood last Saturday.

French Launch Counter Attacks. The French have launched counter attacks on the left of their line which have reached the front where they will make their final stand. This line seems to be along the Aisne river, a small stream flowing west and north-west from the Oise and roughly paralleling the line of the advance. The Germans, according to the official statement issued by the French war office, reached the "vicinity" of this stream. This marked the limit of their advance, however, and the French immediately attacked and drove the enemy back to the line crossing thru Belloy south of St. Maurice, south of Marquennes and Vandœuvre. The village of Méry, west of Belloy, was retaken by the French Monday night.

Telling Gains on Right of Oise. This part of the battle front, however, apparently is not the most important to the French. It is further east that the Germans seem to be making their most telling gains. Along the right bank of the Oise, they have reached Antevy, a village which lies on the crest of the hills above the important town of Ribemont, lying on low flat lands west of the Oise.

The French admit their line of resistance to the west and south of Ribemont has been withdrawn in consequence.

This movement has not resulted as yet, according to reports, in the withdrawal of the French line east of the Oise from the Ourcamp and Carlepoint forests, a strong position from which the French have been able to repulse the earlier attempts of the Germans to cross the Oise south of Sempiery.

Battle Reaches Crisis. The battle in the new area may now be considered as having definitely entered its critical stage, as in the Somme, Flanders and Aisne combats the third and fourth days of the offensive were most menacing to the allies. It now seems certain that the very serious blow at the allied front from the Oise to the Marne, as well as threatening the level country behind the present German line, before this can be reached, however, the Germans may encounter even greater resistance than they have overcome since their offensive began.

The only other operation of significance reported was carried out by the British front at Montencourt east of Amiens. Here the British advanced half a mile over a front of a mile and a half and captured more than 200 prisoners.

All the advice from the battle front show that the enemy is putting forth every possible effort in his design to push toward Paris, throwing division after division into the melting pot. So far he has succeeded, in two days of fighting, in carrying forward his line at the maximum point of advance at Vignemont, a distance of six miles. It has been materially aided by a considerable number of tanks which the French felt was at first unable to demolish or the enemy further succeeded in widening the point of his wedge by bringing up two divisions of the guards and the enemy further borrowed from the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. These troops captured the villages of Méry, St. Maurice and Belloy, giving him a plateau behind which he can mass troops partly screened from observation by the French.

In a summary of the Paris news—

MANY TOPEKANS ON A TRANSPORT ATTACKED AT SEA

Battery A, Signal Corps and Headquarters Co. on Ship.

No One Is Injured—Thanks to Work of U. S. Destroyers.

THREE U-BOATS MADE ATTACK

And Two of Them Were Sent to Bottom of Sea.

Torpedoes Grazed Side of Big Vaterland, Man Writes.

Three U-boats recently came very near getting the cream of Topeka youths—and paid the price for their temerity.

Word has been received in Topeka by relatives of some of the boys that Battery A, of the 130 field artillery, the headquarters company of the same

NEEDLESS WORK MUST YIELD TO WAR ACTIVITIES

Non-War Industries Must Be Cut 50 Per Cent.

Not Enough Coal Available for All.

MUST SAVE 56,000,000 TONS

Fuel Production Decreasing Instead of Growing.

Labor Must Be Released From Nonessentials.

Washington, June 11.—The American people and business must prepare for a severe lesson in economics—diversion of nearly 40 per cent of the earnings to war needs and conversion of non-essential industries to war work.

Today the total earnings of the na-

WILSON WANTS A PAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE UNION

Monroe Doctrine a Big Brother Proposition.

Important Declarations in Address Just Given Out.

SPOKE TO MEXICAN EDITORS

London Papers Praise President's Utterances.

Say U. S. Is Setting a Memorable Example.

Washington, June 11.—Pan-Americanism—a part of all the Americas for self-protective purposes—is advocated by President Wilson.

This developed today with the authorized publication of President Wilson's recent address to a group of Mexican editors visiting here.

assurances that I had given your government thru President Carranza.

Explains Causes of Trouble. "And at the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences which I assume to be German in their origin are trying to make a wrong impression thruout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States and not only a wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen. You know the distressing things that have been happening just off our coasts. You know of the vessels that have been sunk."

"I yesterday received a quotation from a paper in Guadalajara which stated that thirteen of our battleships had been sunk off the coasts of the Chesapeake. You see how dreadful it is to have people so radically misinformed. It was added that our navy department was withholding the truth with regard to these sinkings. I have no doubt that the publisher of the paper published that in perfect innocence without intending to convey wrong impressions, but it is evidence that allegations of that sort proceed from those who wish to make trouble between Mexico and the United States."

America Plays Important Part.

"Now, for the time being at any rate, and I hope it will not be a short time, the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world and I believe it is so pervasive that the nations of the world which are less powerful than some of the greatest nations are coming to believe our sincere desire is to do no interfering service."

"We are the champions of these

SECOND DAY OF BIG RED CROSS STATE MEETING

Well Attended Conference Brisk With Real Discussions.

Home Service Workers Having Problems Ironed Out.

ON PERSONAL INVESTIGATIONS

Complete References for Persons Who Offer Relief.

Government Is Prepared To Care for Wounded Men.

Today was the second day of the conference of the home service section of the American Red Cross at Memorial hall. So far the conferences have been well attended, the discussions brisk, and the question box round tables have resulted in the ironing out of many of the problems

SWEEPING DRAFT RECLASSIFYING IS NOW PLANNED

Many Men in Deferred Classes To Be Moved Up.

May Get From 5,000 to 7,000 for Class 1 in Kansas.

WHOLE STATE IS AFFECTED

Huffman Will Order the Work Begun Next Monday.

Appeal Agents Will Be Active in Every County.

All selective draft registrants remaining in Kansas are to be reclassified. The order which was announced yesterday from the office of Charles S. Huffman, assistant general, applies to men in all classes. Work under the new order will be taken up next week by the district and local boards. It is believed that between 5,000 and 7,500 men not now in class 1 will be placed in the front rank of selective men.

There are but fifteen counties and draft districts in Kansas in which more than 25 per cent of the registrants from the class of 1917 have been placed in class 1. Eighty-eight counties and districts are below 25 per cent—the official standard expected for the nation. Six counties are below 15 per cent. Twenty-three counties are above 15 per cent and below 25 per cent. Twenty counties are above 25 per cent and below 35 per cent. Topeka city district No. 2 is one of the fifteen districts above the 25 per cent. Topeka district No. 1 and Shawnee county outside of Topeka city are each above 20 per cent but below 25 per cent, the government standard.

To Affect All Counties. All counties and districts are expected to be affected by the sweeping new order. The district appeal board met this morning in a special conference with the board of other counties and districts of the Topeka and Shawnee county boards. Work of reclassification was discussed. Conference will be held with other county boards this week. The order will go into effect Monday morning. The appeal board's office late today to all boards. They will be notified to begin work Monday morning.

Some of the counties in the agricultural districts of the state are expected to show extreme make-up in the present classification. While the plan of reclassification is general in its scope, the reclassification is expected to affect most generally men with questionable dependency claims and men given deferred classifications because of industrial or agricultural activities. "Thousands of registrants now are in class 4 who should be in class 2 or 3," said the official. The government appeal agents must present all the facts ascertaining to local board for the purpose of obtaining quick action, and should be instructed to interrupt every case where the reclassification is not convincingly correct."

Appeal Agents To Be Active. Estimates being compiled by men in charge of the draft work in Kansas, indicate a plan to gather not less than 5,000 new men under the examination.

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SHE GETS \$10,000

Santa Fe Nurse Inherits Neat Sum From Grandfather.

Miss Okey, However, Will Continue To Be a Nurse.

Helen Louise Okey, a nurse at the Santa Fe hospital in Topeka, has just received word that she has inherited a neat sum from her grandfather's estate.

It seems that the grandfather died in 1902 and that the estate has been in the Colorado courts since that time. Miss Okey received word Monday that the case was finally settled and she is to receive \$10,000. In addition to this sum she expects to receive one-half of the sum her older brother would have received had he lived.

The inheritance of sudden riches make no difference to her for Miss Okey announced Monday that she expected to stay with her work at least for the duration of the war, and she hinted that it is possible that she might go in for Red Cross nursing somewhere.

Fred D. Strudell, of St. Louis, who had already spoken twice on the program, explained the necessity for co-operation between the various home service sections. Strudell said that it is only by the close co-operation between the sections in the cities that the best results can be obtained. By working hand in hand on both investigation and relief these two branches of the home service section of the American Red Cross are enabled to bring relief to all the cases coming up for attention.

Work in Disaster. Miss Wood spoke at the afternoon session on the services of the home service section in cases of cantonment. At the meeting Monday night at Memorial hall, Dr. J. O. Reilly of Washington university explained the ways in which the government is prepared to care for wounded and crippled men. Dr. Reilly has had exceptional opportunities for investigation.

Aviator Dies From Fall. San Antonio, Tex., June 11.—Lieut. Harry Doddie of Vancouver, B. C. died at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, last night as the result of injuries received last Saturday on the Stinson field, when his machine fell from the ground from a height of 200 feet.

RICHLAND ASS TELLS STORY OF WILD NIGHT RIDE

Flossie Ebberts Admits Time in Deserted Farm House.

Denies She Was "Courtied" by More Than Six Men.

WARNED TO LEAVE RICHLAND

Little Girl of 14 Says She Received "Tar" Invitation.

Spangler, Innocent, Fell Asleep on Pile of Kaffir.

Flossie Ebberts, 14 years old, after testifying against Arthur Huyett, a Richland farmer charged with immoral relations with the witness, admitted today that she had been warned to leave Richland or be tarred and feathered. The admission was made during an interrogation by W. E. Atchison, attorney for the defense, wherein Atchison attempted to show that the general character of the girl was immoral. The warning, the Ebberts girl said, was anonymous. An objection by Hugh Fisher, county attorney, and sustained by Judge Lee kept Atchison from learning whether the note, which was sent thru the mail, was received by the girl before or after her trip to Topeka. In company with Huyett, Orbia Hupp and Frank Spangler the evening of June 5.

Hupp and four other Richland young men are involved by the girl's testimony and have been arrested on statutory charges. Their preliminary hearing will be held in July, the date being advanced to enable the defendants, all of whom are farmers, to avoid interruption in farm work. Following the state's evidence in Huyett's hearing, the defense said it would introduce testimony pertaining to the motor car trip from Richland to Topeka on the evening of June 5, and the occupation of a deserted house near Richland by the party from late in the evening until late the next morning, as given by Spangler and the Ebberts girl, who testified that she had seen the appearance of being about 17 years old, and who is of the "French doll" type with bobbed hair and high heeled shoes. Her reply was that she was the daughter of the age of 14 last August. She is the daughter of Robert Ebberts, a section foreman at Richland, who, however, she said, left home about four years ago.

Girl Took Soda Pop. In telling of the trip to Topeka, she said that Orbia Hupp came after her and accompanied her to the car to come to this city. She involved Hupp and Huyett in two acts each during the trip. After starting out, she declared that she stopped near the Lynn Creek church where the road was bordered by a hedge. From that place the trip was interrupted until the party pulled into Highland Park. There, she said, the men entered the store of J. J. Main and bought whisky. Frank Spangler, who preceded Flossie to the stand, said that the girl did not drink any of the liquor but instead drank a bottle of "soda pop."

On the return to Richland, the girl said, the motor car which Huyett was driving hit a culvert and turned over. The car was damaged and Huyett sustained another car and drove on thru Richland to a vacant house on a farm owned by Huyett west of town. The girl declared the party stayed all night at the place and again involved Huyett and Hupp. She asserted, however, that her relations with Spangler were proper during the entire trip. On cross-examination the girl admitted telling the men she was 19 years old, and that, however, she was the daughter of the age of 14 last August. She is the daughter of Robert Ebberts, a section foreman at Richland, who, however, she said, left home about four years ago.

Spangler Fell Asleep. Spangler, on the witness stand, told in part, the same story as did the girl. He said Hupp made the "date" with the girl and that he, Spangler, was to bring him and Hupp to Topeka for nothing if the Ebberts girl could be persuaded to go along. He testified to

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100 HERE TODAY

New Hot Weather Record Set This Afternoon.

The Temperature Averaged 14 Degrees Above Normal.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURES

7 o'clock 72 11 o'clock 86
8 o'clock 78 12 o'clock 90
9 o'clock 82 1 o'clock 96
10 o'clock 86 2 o'clock 100

All hot weather records for June up until the 11th day of the month were broken today when the mercury climbed up to the "century mark" at 9 o'clock this afternoon. This is the first time in the history of the local weather bureau when such excessive heat has been recorded this early in the month. Today has the distinction of being the hottest June 11 on record. The wind at 2 o'clock this afternoon was blowing 12 miles an hour from the west. The temperature for the day averaged 14 degrees above normal.

Temperatures of 100 were general over the state Monday and the mercury today promises to go even higher. This is the hottest weather ever recorded in Kansas this early in the month of June.

Goodland, Kan., enjoyed a respite from the intense heat Monday night when the mercury went down to 50 degrees, but the lowest reached in Topeka was 71 at 6 o'clock. The forecast called for a cloudy day with some light showers.

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TODAY'S BATTLE FRONT



0 5 10 25 50
SCALE OF MILES.
BATTLE LINE PREVIOUS TO MARCH 22, 1918.
GERMAN ADVANCE OF MARCH AND APRIL 1918.
CHANGES IN LINE ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS.
GERMAN ADVANCE TOWARD PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1914.
THIS LINE MARKS THE APPROPRIATE BOUNDARIES OF THE ANCIENT COUNTY OF PICARDY.

regiment and the 110 field signal battalion, were passengers on the Leviathan which U-boats attempted to torpedo on its way overseas. The story of the torpedoing, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune, June 7, follows:

Durand, Mich., June 6 (special).—An eye witness account of an attack by three submarines on the United States transport Leviathan and the destruction of two of the U-boats by United States destroyers, is contained in a letter from Capt. Charles A. Harmon, of this city, to his son, Sergt. Carl A. Harmon, at Camp Custer. The Leviathan, formerly the German Vaterland, is the largest vessel afloat and was seized by the United States when this country entered the war.

Captain Harmon is in the motor mechanics division of the aviation corps, a member in France, while his son is a member of the ambulance company. The Leviathan carried 10,000 soldiers on that particular trip and every precaution of camouflage and zig-zag navigation was employed to protect it from the submarines, since the German government is said to have offered a fortune and great honors to the commander and crew of the U-boat that succeeds in sinking it.

All Obey Orders. "Most of the men aboard were raw recruits," says Captain Harmon, "but when the emergency came the constant drill and training told and not a man disobeyed orders. Twenty hours from our destination, at daybreak, we picked up the destroyers in a howling gale. They came swooping at us out of a rain squall like flying fish. Boy! They looked good. They are little, long, intrepid devils—all engine and wickedness. They were tearing along at high speed, trusting to luck not to get anything, but those little devils curved and circled and zigzagged around us as if we were at anchor.

"Even with our thousand feet of length we could hardly keep our feet

Declaring the Monroe doctrine to be a case of telling Central America: "We are going to be a big brother to you whether you want us to be or not," the president said the policy contained nothing that protects Mexico from aggression from us."

As a result, the president declared, he had observed some sister republics to the south were uneasy lest "our self-appointed protection (Monroe doctrine) might be for our own benefit and our own interest and not for the interest of our neighbors."

Proposed Pan-American Alliance. He then revealed that he had proposed to the countries of a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity.

Such an arrangement, he said, "will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity."

"That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world, and I must admit I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace."

"Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, everyone of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country, to plant the seeds of confidence and trust, instead of seeds of suspicion."

World Knows America Sincere. In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary sources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the idealists. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people and I knew all along that I was.

Our Friendship for Russia. "I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes."

The other night in New York at the opening of the campaign for funds for our Red Cross, I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but I was speaking without notes and in the course of what I said my own thought was to Russia and I said that we meant to stand by Russia as firmly as we would stand by France or England or any other of the allies."

"The audience to which I was speaking was not an audience from which I would have expected an enthusiastic response. No, that is rather too well dressed. It was an audience, in other words, made up of the class of people whom you would suppose not to have the most intimate

nations which have not had a millenary history which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world and I look forward with pride to the time which will show that we are not only a substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war but that we are willing to give anything out of it, that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. If you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing is more so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects."

One of the obstacles that I experienced during the first three years of the war, the years when the United States was not in the war, was in getting the foreign offices of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in, she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory, or trade, or anything else of that sort."

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(Continued on Page Two.)

Noted Composer Dead. Milan, Monday, June 10.—Senator Argito Boito, the musical composer and poet, died suddenly this morning. His most noted work was the opera Mefistofele.

Bat and Ball Day Put Off. New York, June 11.—Arrangements which had been made for Bat and Ball day at Ebbets field were postponed until tomorrow, together with the opening game of the Cincinnati series, it was announced today. Wet grounds was given as the reason.

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